

Sunday Advertiser

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EDITOR.

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A PARK SYSTEM.

If Honolulu is to have a uniform park system the latter ought to be laid out by an expert. Otherwise serious mistakes may be made in the use of the \$1000 per month which the county spends for the up-keep and development of its parks generally. Under a well-considered plan, this city may have a unified series of recreation grounds and breathing places which would be a satisfaction to citizens and a pleasure to tourists. A hit or miss plan would naturally result in haphazard work.

The general argument for a specialist for parks is the same as that for an architect for houses. What we suggest for Honolulu is being done or has been done by most progressive cities. San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles and San Diego are familiar with the work of park experts. For tourist resorts such artists are coming to be looked upon as a necessity. If Honolulu had one of them our parks, playgrounds, reclaimed corner lots, squares and picturesque roads would all be looked after and wrought into a harmonious system at no great cost.

SAVING CONSUMPTIVES.

Dr. Day's statement about consumptives in Honolulu would go to show that the town has fewer than most places of its size but that the number is large enough to warrant special provision for the treatment of the patients.

Out of a population of about 40,000 people Honolulu has 300 consumptives. According to Dr. Day's table of percentages 210 of these are likely to die for want of proper care. If there was a suitable home for them only 30 would be likely to die leaving 270 to recover. A cure for consumption in its earlier stages is perfectly feasible.

In view of this condition would it not be wise to use the McKinley fund of several thousand dollars as the nucleus for a "hospital for curables?" The fund, which was first intended for a statue and next for a park, is invested in bonds and land, and amounts to a very tidy sum. If government land near town could be set apart for a sanitarium it seems likely that the fund in hand could be increased by private munificence and suitable buildings provided.

The charge that Americans have deprived the Hawaiian natives of everything worth having, which has won support in an unexpected quarter, will not bear analysis. Americans found these people naked heathens, who strangled children, gouged out the eyes of women for breaking petty tabus and were always fighting among themselves. The newcomers educated and clothed them, stopped their wars, gave them work, made them citizens of the United States and are now keeping them alive. That natives sold land to which they had imparted no value is true and if white men, Americans among them, had not bought and improved this land, it would have no value today. As for the aboriginal government the natives forfeited it but they have a better and safer government now and appear to be satisfied with its operations. Certainly the existing system gives them more rights than they ever enjoyed under the constitution and rule of their own Kings. Facing these facts it is most discreditable to excite their suspicion and jealousy by reviving the old slanders and giving them pulpit countenance.

It promises to be long before American trade can hope to get back its lost commercial ground in China. The boycott has taken a deep hold upon the Chinese and that race, having once made up its mind, is difficult to change. Millions upon millions of dollars are being lost today because of the haste with which Congress enacted Denis Kearney's ideas and of the brutality with which the exclusion laws were executed.

The Prince Alexis who has become Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod in Russia is not the Grand Duke Alexis, friend and "procurator" of Mlle. Cavallieri, the actress. The new dignity is the infant heir to the throne. From this appointment it may be inferred that the Russian church has gone out of politics.

The battleships Mississippi and Idaho are obsolete though not yet finished. That is to say their speed of 17 knots will not enable them to keep up with their consorts at sea. However, a few more coast-defenders won't come amiss and for this purpose 17-knot battleships should answer very well.

Judge Robinson has been a hard-working and honest judicial officer and, in common with the Bar Association, this paper would be glad to see him reappointed. The whole Oahu bench is now a good one and ought not to be disturbed.

"DIRTY FOOTBALL."

(Philadelphia Ledger.)

The list of the dead and of the seriously wounded in the hospitals after the opening of the football season indicates that the facilities of the surgical wards must soon be increased. It is not to be supposed that young men can play in so violent a game as football without receiving injuries. Football rouses the blood, animates the bust, electrifies the legs, makes inevitable the shock of muscular energy. It is not anything like two-old-cat or button-button. Wounds and contusions must accompany the game. But if the chief aim of the players is to kick the player and not the ball; if the men are trained to "do up" the opposing men and to make a point of picking out the players of eminence on the opposing side to "put them out of business"; if the sense of honor and fair play becomes so perverted that the coach selects the bright particular star who may make goals and instructs his young barbarians at play to maim him or send him to the hospital, football becomes not too strenuous but too "dirty."

"Dirty football" is the characterization of the Iroquois methods which are a little too prominent this season. The Columbia-Wesleyan game in New York on Saturday was a very pitiful specimen of gentlemanly sport. A Columbia player was lying on the ground. A Wesleyan player ran across the field and jumped with all his weight with "both feet" on the prostrate man, who went to the hospital. Then the Columbia coach ran into the field and "smashed" the offender in the face, knocking him down. The police finally clubbed the demons into some kind of submission after the game had become a riotous free fight. The Pennsylvania-Swarthmore game was something of a slugging match. The men, from all accounts, seemed to be more intent upon killing their opponents than upon advancing the ball.

The faculties of the colleges are known as "weak brethren" when it comes to regulating football. College faculties do not wish to be unpopular with the students, and they are not averse to the glory or advertisement which comes from a football triumph; but they have got to curb the ferocity of their football enthusiasts who "must make records." These men who must win at any cost are, many of them, semi-professionals, in spirit at least. They come to college or are lured to the seats of the higher education because of their prowess on the ensanguined field. They are often low-stand boobies, loaded down with "conditions" in their studies. The whole college world stands breathless while the faculty determines whether they have squeezed through on the disreputable scholarly minimum required of matriculated students; and when they get through—and they usually do, faculties being human—they must make names for themselves even if homicide is to be used.

Self-respecting institutions ought to bar out these "booby" gladiators and permit only real students to take part in the games; and they ought to insist in a university upon some sort of gentlemanly or human standard of conduct, even in football. They have been laggards in doing their obvious duty, and though there is a touch of the humorous in the report that the President of the United States, a regulator of the human kind, is trying to uplift the game, yet his activity in this direction is perfectly consistent with his attitude on race-suicide.

"I promised to make a call tonight," said the man, preparing to go out. "Very well," replied the wife; "but don't call unless you have the cards."—Houston Post.

Biffson—"My wife always insists on having the last word!" Bangs—"Well, you're lucky! Mine always insists on having the last dollar!"—Detroit Free Press.

THE BYSTANDER



- Cooper and the Facts.
- A View of Kincaid.
- A Quibbling Paper.
- Cupid's Schemes.
- Prince Bert's Interview.
- A Democratic Chance.

I am afraid that my friend Henry E. Cooper intended, in his Washington interview, to give the Carter administration a black eye. But whether that or not, he certainly hit the Territory a dazing blow. It isn't that he did not say a few truthful things; but the man who should have left here in 1899 and told the mainland press the precise truth about the sanitary condition of this city then, would have done Honolulu grave harm without subserving any useful purpose. Telling uncalculated truths about your neighbor or your town is sometimes the worst service you can do for yourself. When a man is at home and counseling with his fellow-citizens about the public weal, it is proper to get down to all the facts, but when a man is away from home and talking about it to strangers, let him show the place in its most promising light, pointing out the good things and letting the bad ones alone. What, for instance, would you think of an artist displaying his pictures, who hung his daubs and freaks on the line and left his masterpieces out of sight? Wouldn't he be doing his work the worst kind of injustice? Would he not have treated the public and his possible customers more fairly by showing the masterpieces alone? What did his daubs and freaks matter to them?

Now, if I had been in Mr. Cooper's place at Washington, instead of saying that we had fared badly under annexation—which is not true, as Mr. P. C. Jones has clearly demonstrated—I should have pointed out that annexation had given us a chance to save Hawaii from a feudal status where only a few white men could live; a system by which the baron and the hanger-on prospered, the serf existed and the land decayed and to make it an American community of happy homes and widely diffused prosperity; a land of abundance which all could share; a place of opportunity for white men raising small crops and doing a small business as well as for planters raising large crops and doing a large business. I would have told them that before annexation we were like the Old South, excepting that our staple product might at any time be deprived of its market; and that now we are in the reconstruction stage, beginning "to develop along American lines" and with the brightest sort of future ahead. Talk about "running down hill!" Why, Mr. Jones has printed a perfectly unanswerable argument beginning in part with these words: "I wish to show that if we had not secured annexation these islands today would be bankrupt." Not even the remnant of the old royalist faction has challenged Mr. Jones' figures, much as it would like to.

Let me review what Mr. Jones said: He pointed out that shortly before annexation a resolution was introduced into the United States Senate to give notice of the abrogation of our reciprocity treaty and that at a caucus of Republican Senators a resolution in favor of abrogation was passed by a good majority. The Democratic Senators were also in favor of it. Because of the Spanish war it was deemed wiser to annex Hawaii as a military measure. But for that, our sugar treaty would have been lost.

What then? Well, in such event we should now be paying the United States a duty of \$26 per ton on our sugars making a total payment up to the time when Mr. Jones wrote, of \$52,000,000. Every dollar of this, annexation has enabled us to save. What have we lost through annexation to compare with it? Last year Mr. Jones figured the loss at \$9,000,000, a balance in our favor of \$43,000,000. Talk about running down hill—where would we be now if we had run down \$43,000,000 in the matter of sugar alone? And can it be called the downward path where new industries are springing up on every side and beginning to count and old ones are doing better? What about ten million dollars' increase of income from the last sugar crop? What about a single pineapple cannery sending out nearly 50,000 cases of fruit this year with 100,000 cases in sight for next? What about the visible promise of rubber and vanilla and the success of sisal, the vast Castle enterprises and so forth?

In the face of all this Mr. Cooper said at Washington, "Unless there is a radical change in the near future, we shall see the grass growing in the streets of Honolulu and people of means will, at no distant day, be subsisting on fish and poi."

As the truthful Grand Vizier said when The Caliph read him a spring poem: "May my soul be the sacrifice, but that is bosh."

I am surprised at Henry E. Cooper but not a whit at the Rev. Dr. Kincaid. In a sly and even unctuous way that well-nourished pulpiteer has often thrust a knife into the sides of those who fed him. When the conservative people of Hawaii, including the leaders of his church, were working hard to get a safe suffrage clause into the Organic Act, Dr. Kincaid took ground with the disturbing elements of Hawaii against it. Later when the attack of the carpet-bagger was made on Governor Dole, accusing him of responsibility for the evils of Iwilei, Dr. Kincaid was cheek-by-jowl, day by day, with Humphreys, Gear and the rest of the sorry crew who were running that indecent campaign; and when the Bar Association, by a vote of 37 to 7, voted to remove Humphreys from the bench for cause, Dr. Kincaid wrote to Washington in favor of retaining him. His approval of Galbraith, the political carpet-bagger who reached the Supreme bench, was emphatic at a time when the attitude of Justice Galbraith was most contemptible. In all these cases the pastor of Central Union ranged himself against the majority of his church and the best men in the community. That this man should have gone to Mohonk and deliberately poisoned the mind of the conference against the people who have made so much of him is no surprise to me.

The Star quibbles like a shyster lawyer in a horse case. Observe its comment on my list of men whom the Advertiser opposed for things they wanted and helped defeat. I had named Sewall, Little, Gear, Humphreys, Galbraith, Kumalae, Charley Booth, Jim Shaw, Boyd, etc. To this the Star remarks that these men "got the appointments or election they were after." It is true some of them got what they went after at first, when there was no opposition to them, but after they had been shown up in these columns, every mother's son of them failed of reappointment or reappointment. As for Sewall he never got what he was after. Evidently the Star has served on a coroner's inquest without viewing the remains.

It is well-understood among politicians that Cupid intends to get a re-nomination if he can. He denies having had a compact with Robertson as firmly as he swore that his suit case and its contents were worth \$1200. Robertson's friends stand by the compact version with serried front. However, compact or none, it is a principle of law that an agreement to prohibit a man from getting an honest living is null and void; and the only way on earth that Cupid can get a living is by mooing to the public treasury and having somebody else to do the work which the salary is supposed to requite. As a delegate in Congress, Cupid meets these conditions and they in turn support him. No wonder the Prince wants to stick. In a private venture, such as store-keeping, he would be like Pixley's bear afloat on the carcass of a sea-lion. If he stayed there he would starve to death and if he ate the lion he would drown.

Among the liabilities of Prince Bert are \$150 for an interview in the San Francisco Evening Bulletin. I have not had the pleasure of reading this interview but I'll bet that it was worth the money and that it turned many a fair eye upon the graceful Prince as he dined in state at the Palace Hotel or strode

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COMMERCIAL

BY DANIEL LOGAN.

Prices have declined in the local stock market, owing no doubt to continued slump of European beets, and the week's business has been light. While centrifugals in New York have remained at \$70 a ton, the parity of beets has dropped 80 cents a ton to \$74.60. Though there is timidity, there is not depression. The situation is taken as but one of slack water between the two sugar seasons. These are the listed sales for the week of the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange: Pioneer (\$100), 5 at \$140; Rapid Transit com. (\$100), 5, 5 at \$66; Waiialua (\$100), 150, 50, 45, 50 at \$70; Kahuku (\$20), 10 at \$28.50, 5 at \$27.50; Hawaiian Sugar (\$20), 50 at \$32.50, 100 at \$32, 5, 5 at \$31.75; Ewa (\$20), 122, 20, 80, 100 at \$27.25; Oahu (\$100), 5 at \$100; Kihel (\$50), 20 at \$7.75, 50 at \$7.37½; Honokaa (\$20), 10 at \$12.50, 45 at \$12.25; Oiaa (\$20), 25 at \$4; Oolala (\$20), 55 at \$6; O. R. & L. Co. (\$100), 15, 5 at \$89.50; I. I. S. N. Co. (\$100), 9 at \$113; Pioneer 6s, \$1000, \$5000 at 106; Cal. B. S. & Ref. Co. 6s, \$1000 at 102.75; Paia 6s, \$500 at 103.

SALES FOR OCTOBER.

1304 Ewa, 27 to 27.75; 50 Haw. Com. & Sug. Co. 8s; 190 Haw. Sug. Co. 33 to 33.25; 14 Honomu Sug. Co. 135; 2155 Honokaa Sug. Co., 15 to 15.50; 40 Kahuku, 25 to 28.50; 937 Kihel Plantation Co., Ltd., 7.50 to 8.25; 1400 McBryde Sug. Co., 6; 128 Oahu Sug. Co., 100 to 102.50; 105 Oolala, 6; 20 Paia, 170; 35 Pioneer Mill, 140; 410 Waiialua Agr. Co., 70 to 75; 14 Waimanalo Sug. Co., 160; 30 Waimea Sug. Mill Co., 62.50; 50 I. I. S. N. Co., 115; 325 Hon. R. T. & L. Co. Com., 66 to 67.50; 16 O. R. & L. Co., 89.50; 1645 Hon. Brew. & Malt. Co., Ltd., 23.50 to 25; \$10,000 Cal. Beet Sug. & Ref. 6s, 102.75; \$20,000 Haiku Sug. Co. 6s, 103; \$5000 H. R. T. & L. Co. 6s, 108; \$7000 O. R. & L. Co. 6s, 105; \$11,000 Oahu Sug. Co. 6s, 103.50; \$5000 Oiaa Sug. Co. 6s, 100; \$35,500 Paia Plantn. Co. 6s, 103; \$6000 Pioneer Mill Co. 6s, 105 to 106.

DIVIDENDS.

October 31—C. Brewer & Co., 3 per cent.; Ewa, 1 per cent.; Honomu, 2 per cent.; Kahuku, 1 per cent.; Waimanalo, 2 per cent.; Wailuku, 4 per cent.; Haw. Electric, 1 per cent.; Olowalu, 1 per cent.; Hon. B. & M. Co., 1 per cent.
November 1—Haiku, 1½ per cent.; Paia, 1½ per cent.; Pioneer, 2 per cent.; Honokaa, ½ per cent.
November 5—Haw'n Com. & Sug. Co., 65c. share; Onomea (S. F.), 2 per cent.; Pauhaui (S. F.), 1 per cent.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The Auditor's comparative statement shows receipts of the Territorial treasury for October as \$74,790.10, against \$111,670.23 for the corresponding month last year, or a decrease of \$36,880.13. Total current expenditures were \$193,645.80, as compared with \$203,242.62 for October last year, a decrease of \$9596.82. Payments under the Loan Act were \$87,667.97 for October, 1904, and \$50,213.17 for last October, or \$37,454.80 less. The total expenditures were \$290,910.59 in 1904 and \$243,858.97 in 1905, showing \$57,051.62 less money put in circulation by the government for October this year than the same month last year. The current cash balance October 31 was \$11,123.53, being \$19,714.80 less than same day last year. Unpaid warrants at the end of the month were \$877,422.11, being \$93,647.42 less than on October 31 last year. The loan fund cash balance was \$450,535.14 and outstanding bonds amounted to \$3,152,400 against \$2,160,000 (Continued on Page 9.)

LITTLE TALKS

CONSUL SAITO—Peace added much zest to the celebration of the Emperor's birthday this year.

JIM QUINN—There's nothing in automobiles for hire. Not a stable in town has made a cent out of its devil wagons.

EUGENE O'SULLIVAN—I'm lost since Martin moved away. So is John Carden, Fred Turrell, J. H. Schnack and a lot more.

CHARLES ATHERTON—For the life of me I can't see what Mr. Cooper was thinking about when he gave that Washington interview.

CLARENCE M. WHITE—Billy Hoogs told me that back in the States all the big statesmen have smooth faces. That is why I have shaved off my mustache.

T. W. HOBSON—The yacht race from San Francisco to Honolulu will be the greatest sporting event the Pacific has known. If I can sell the yawl Gladys I will build a schooner and enter the race.

DR. F. R. DAY—At a conservative estimate there are now three hundred consumptives in Honolulu. A consumptive sanitarium would probably cure seventy per cent. of them. As it is, not more than ten per cent. of them will recover.

ANNIE M. PRESCOTT—Dr. Kincaid has proved false to the little Hawaii that nourished him and his. He "forgot." He was most unfair to bring the glaring light of day upon the faults and discrepancies of our dear and struggling islands.

S. M. BALLOU—I object to the Lucas automobile ordinance. My machine is in no danger of violating the speed limit; but it hurts my feelings to be told that I can not buy a machine that will run sixty miles an hour, and operate it to the limit if I want to.

H. A. PARMELEE—I brought the first nickles to Honolulu. Before that time dimes were the smallest change and Spanish reals were in use. Sometimes to make a substitute real we cut an American quarter in two. For several years this was a great town for coin collectors.

THOMAS RAWLINS—The Advertiser deserves credit for breaking up gambling games. I want a cleanest town and an honest town. I can look back with pride on the eight months that William Henry and my son administered the affairs of this city.

FRED. H. REDWARD—I think it is six of one and half a dozen of the other. The Advertiser is after Brown and not the gamblers. You can't stop gambling and it was going on under Henry just the same as now. It was easy for the reporters to watch a place that the police weren't thinking about at the time.

RUSSIA'S FIRST PARLIAMENT.

The Czar's edict declares that "the Empire of Russia is formed and strengthened by the indestructible solidarity of the Emperor with the people and of the people with the Emperor." To promote this solidarity, in accordance with the good intentions of the autocratic Emperors, his ancestors, Nicholas II. now proposes "to summon elected representatives from the whole of Russia to take constant and active part in the elaboration of the laws, thereby attaching to the higher state institutions a special consultative body to which is entrusted the preliminary elaboration and discussion of measures and examination of the state budget." This "Gosudarstvennaia Douma," or Lower House of Assembly, is to be composed of delegates from fifty governments, and from the military province of the Don, Finland, Poland and other exceptional regions being reserved for special treatment. The members are to have inviolability of person, except by judicial process, and free speech on all matters within their competence. The Douma is to have the right to consider proposed changes in the laws, appointments to the staffs of the ministries, the financial budgets, the disposition of state property, the construction of state railways, the organization of stock companies by special acts, and any other matters submitted by imperial decree. The fundamental laws of the imperial administration are not to be touched. Questions to be discussed by the Douma are to be submitted by the ministers, chiefs of departments and secretary of the Empire. Bills passed by the Douma are to go to the Council of the Empire, and if approved by that body are to be submitted to the Emperor. Disagreements are to be settled by a joint commission. The members of the Douma are to be elected by a very limited suffrage, based on a high property qualification, and except in twenty-six towns the elections are to be indirect, through colleges of electors chosen by the land-owners, the voters in the cities, and the delegates of the peasants. The term of office is to be five years, but the Emperor may dissolve the Douma and order new elections at any time. The meetings are not to be open to the public, but the proceedings in the ordinary sessions may be reported in the press, as well as by official stenographers. The new body is to meet not later than January, and then dumb Russia will become articulate.—Collier's.